

Rent Boycotts Spread as Black South African Tactic

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

SHARPEVILLE, South Africa—Every night, Johannes Matheba says, he takes the foam mattress from his bedroom, lays it on the floor of the house he has lived in for 35 years and goes to sleep.

That he is able to sleep in the house at all, he said, is something of a concession by the authorities, who evicted the 65-year-old retiree Aug. 13 for failure to pay the rent. They blocked off the toilet with concrete as if to display the finality of the move.

Some way off, in Tumbulo township outside the town of Parys, 141 Molata makes different nocturnal arrangements. Since his house was locked up by the authorities Aug. 8 with all his goods inside, also for nonpayment of rent, he has taken to sleeping in the cab of a broken pickup truck parked in his yard.

He finds it uncomfortable to sleep in the cab, wearing an overcoat and swathed in borrowed blankets. But the 55-year-old retired street cleaner said it was simpler than seeking an official permit to stay in someone else's house.

The two men have not met, but along with a growing army of others, they share the consequences of a protest that is spreading in South Africa: the refusal to pay rent for the houses in segregated townships where blacks are segregated to live.

By the latest count, according to the independent Community Research Group at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg, rent boycotts—some partial, some nearly total—are under way in 42 of the nation's townships, including Soweto, the biggest, where 21 percent died this week in a clash between residents and the police.

In a report Aug. 13, the group, made up of white academics specializing in township conditions and protests, said that as many as 30,000 black households were not paying rent, making the boycott one of the widest forms of sustained protest to emerge.

Like other boycotts, such as those in classrooms or of white-owned stores, the rent boycott is a form of protest that may damage those who take part as much as it damages their targets.

Moreover, such boycotts may be harshly enforced by youthful activists, who tell township dwellers that they face a bleak choice: Pay rent and risk having your house burned down, or withhold rent and risk being evicted.

Yet activists seem to suggest that the boycotts offer to the authorities a statement that blacks will not take part in the

white vision of their future. By withholding the rent payments that provide most of the revenues to run segregated black areas, activists assert, many blacks are saying not simply that they cannot afford the rents but that they do so because they finance their own subjugation.

The Community Research Group estimates that the authorities are losing the equivalent of \$500,000 a day in rent because of the boycotts. In recent weeks the response has been to evict some of those withholding what to an American would seem a meager rent—perhaps \$20 a month—but which represents a financial burden to many black South Africans.

Eviction is thus depicted by black activists as a kind of martyrdom. In 1960 the police shot and killed more than 60 blacks here after they had marched to protest the country's pass laws.

And it was here, on Sept. 3, 1984, that a rent protest by black residents led to a confrontation with the authorities that began the beginning of two years of unprecedented violence and protest.

But it is unclear whether Johannes Matheba really seeks the status of martyr.

In 1962, he said, he started work at a gold club frequented by whites, and by the time he retired in 1981, he had risen to head waiter.

His pension from the job, he said, totals the equivalent of about \$110 a month. The rent, when he paid it, was roughly \$25, and electricity cost a further \$35. Before the eviction, the house was home to him and his nine children, some working, some not.

But in September 1984 the white authorities handed over responsibility for some of the administration to black councils. The new councils, branded stooges and collabor-

ators by anti-apartheid activists, needed revenues to provide facilities and establish legitimacy.

But the condemnation they inherited from the white administrators was that the only way they could increase their revenues was to increase the rents, destroying the cause of credibility they were seeking to establish.

When a rent increase was announced in Sharpeville, and people protested. In the confrontations here and in nearby townships such as Evaton and Sebokeng, 29 persons were reported to have been killed in two days of violence. From then on, no one paid rent.

"We did not want to be thrown out," said one of Mr. Matheba's sons, Mankiso, 23, "but the courtesies say they'll bring your house down with everything in it if you pay rent."

Mankiso is the title used by the young black militants who have led the nation's protest and violence.

Activists, moreover, like to let it be known that they have their informers at the rent office and may identify those who pay rents.

So, the father said, no rent was paid. Then, on Aug. 13, "they just came in, about two vans of them, and took the things out," he said.

The army, the son said, "patrolled the streets" while the eviction was taking place and the toilet was being cemented. The local black council police force, he said, threw his belongings into the yard.

Some people argue that the rent protests bear the seeds of a renewal of widespread violence, despite the newest emergency decrees, which was imposed June 12.

A prominent activist said they start existing in Sebokeng they will not dare, because we will resist, we are militant—but if they do, then we will call for a stayaway from work, and we will boycott the buses, too.

The houses, private and owned, are often targets of black protest because they are seen as the symbol of black segregation, providing transportation for those blacks who were in white townships.

The activist touched on another division of life in segregated black townships, where blacks are categorized by their readiness to accept official favors.

Driving through Sebokeng he pointed out an area, generally of more expensive homes, and said, "This is where the collaborators live." He was referring to those who work for white-run institutions such as the police, the medical services, the schools, and thus enjoy official favor.

"They are paying their rents," he said. "They have too much security."



University students in Johannesburg demonstrated Thursday over the killings in Soweto.

SOWETO: Death Toll Rises to 21

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unable to debate issues like the deaths in Soweto.

Helen Suzman, a veteran anti-apartheid campaigner from the opposition, flew back to Johannesburg Thursday night to seek evidence among Soweto residents of how many had, in fact, been killed.

The killings have become the focus of a major propaganda war between the authorities and their foes, centering on conflicting versions of how the violence started.

The authorities, seeking to assert that the latest emergency decrees have curbed black protest, are evi-

dently anxious to blame black radicals for starting the bloodshed. Black protesters seem to wish to portray the killings as a further example of official brutality.

Louis Nel, the deputy minister responsible for information and head of the government's main propaganda bureau for information, said at a news conference in Pretoria that the killings started when 13 police officers who ran into what Mr. Nel called an "unlawful" march.

Mr. Nel said, "Whether they reacted correctly will be decided by the magistrate at the inquest," he said.

By contrast, Frank Chikane, a spokesman for the United Democratic Front, which claims two million supporters, depicted the shootings as a further example of unwarranted police harassment.

BOLIVIA: Curfew Imposed

(Continued from Page 1)

state mining company, there have been illegal strikes, the paralysis of the cities of Oruro and Potosi, destruction of railway links, the occupation of working areas and the possibility the conflict will be aggravated by the mobilization of miners to La Paz.

During the past year, the centrist government of Mr. Paz Estenssoro has laid off thousands of workers, reorganized state companies, frozen the wages of public employees and raised gasoline prices tenfold in an effort to control inflation that reached 20,000 percent.

The crackdown was the second time Mr. Paz Estenssoro, 78, has used force to stop labor unrest since he came to office nearly 13 months ago. He declared a 90-day state of siege last Sept. 19, and sent about 300 labor leaders into temporary exile in northern jungle towns to end a national strike.

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Progress On Chemical Arms Cited In Geneva

By Thomas W. Netter
New York Times Service

GENEVA—The 40-nation Geneva Conference on Disarmament concluded its 1986 session Thursday after making what U.S. and NATO officials termed "noteworthy" progress on its key issues, but on the production, storage and use of chemical weapons.

In a sharp turnaround from the gloomy assessments that marked the end of last year's session of the multilateral conference, the officials said an American-sponsored draft treaty last had received "significant elaboration and restructuring" during the six-month session.

Nevertheless, Donaldowitz, the chief U.S. delegate, cautioned that much more must be done to reach a treaty on chemical weapons. The question has been before the conference since 1968, and has been under intense negotiation since the U.S. draft proposal was submitted by Vice President George Bush two years ago.

"Nothing has been finalized in the sense that it is ready to roll over into a final treaty," Mr. Lowitz said.

Mr. Lowitz said five articles of the treaty now "appear in a more complete form," including articles covering the destruction of production facilities, reducing stockpiles, activities not permitted by the convention, a consultative committee to monitor the record and enforcement, cooperation and fast-finding.

Remainings to be resolved are questions of verification, regarded by both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Soviet bloc as the key to a final accord. The U.S. proposal states that verification, challenges inspection has been strongly opposed by the Soviet Union, which argues it would allow inspectors to access to military facilities and lead to "divulgence" of secrets.

"This is still one of the major issues remaining," Mr. Lowitz said. Although Moscow has yet to respond formally to a British compromise proposal offered in July to provide an alternate means of verification, the head of the British delegation, Ian T. Cromarty, said "remarkable progress" toward a convention.

"I think there would be general agreement that this year's progress in the negotiations has been further accelerated, and that it is essential to give impetus to this momentum with a view to the early conclusion of a convention," he said.

Members of the conference are to convene "consultations" on the chemical weapons issue through the end of this year, with formal meetings expected to resume in January. The United States said it hoped U.S. plans to resume production of chemical weapons this year for the first time in 17 years would not act as a spur to Soviet negotiators.

Administration officials say the Russians, though more forthcoming than in previous years, have failed to produce a detailed draft response to U.S. and British proposals despite recent declarations by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, on the need to seek a swift ban on chemical weapons.

Other experts call the Soviet position impracticable. As Jay W. Ivin, the Lancaster County farm agent, said, "People just don't want to work that hard anymore."

The agency said the fire broke out Tuesday during working work on the farm. Staffers at the main in Nikar townships. Although the main township was extinguished, some wood and animal manure continued to smolder, being sections of the tunnel with carbon monoxide.

In other developments, the country's only opposition newspaper announced it would lay off all 230 of its employees more.

The announcement came two months after the daily was closed by the government. Staffers at the main in Nikar townships. Although the main township was extinguished, some wood and animal manure continued to smolder, being sections of the tunnel with carbon monoxide.

Meanwhile, El Salvador, schisms a decision by Honduras, announced it will not allow U.S. Green Berets to use its territory to train Nicaraguan rebels.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet, U.S. Discuss Regional Disputes

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Soviet deputy foreign minister, Anatoli Adamishin, said Thursday that meetings with a U.S. delegation on regional disputes had failed to achieve much progress.

As the two-day session drew to a close, Mr. Adamishin also said Moscow had not decided whether Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, would come to the United States this year for a summit with President Ronald Reagan. "It has to have some results, concrete," he told reporters. "We are not interested in an empty summit." The U.S. delegation did not make a statement on the two groups concluded their talks were designed to pave the way for a Sept. 19-20 meeting in Washington between Secretary of State George F. Shultz and Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, on a summit agenda.

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Mexico Bars U.S. Drug Agents From Investigating Smuggling

By Edward Cody

NEW YORK TIMES

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican government has accused U.S. narcotics agents of carrying out unauthorized activity in Mexico and has declared that they may not return to the country.

The Mexican state, spelled out in a Foreign Ministry note Wednesday to the Reagan administration, represented the official position of President Miguel de la Madrid's government to U.S. complaints that Mexican police arrested and tortured an agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration in Guadalajara on Aug. 13.

The note said the Mexican government was concerned that the activities of the U.S. drug agents in Mexico had become a major factor in the operations of the two governments, also creating situations that damage Mexico's image in the United States and other countries.

In tone and content, the note was distant from the spirit of U.S.-Mexican cooperation against drugs emphasized during a visit by Mr. de la Madrid to Washington last week.

It applied as laid down in the note, the Mexican police would depart from past practice and impose significant restrictions on the activities of U.S. agents in Mexico, according to the note.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman, Patrick Korta, said he had no comment on the Mexican note, "until we have time to study it."

"We don't want to pass judgment yet," he said.

The office of the Mexican attorney general announced Wednesday that 11 Mexican state police officers had been charged with abuse of authority and inflicting "lesions."



Victor Cortez Jr.

On the U.S. agent, Victor Cortez Jr., U.S. drug agents have been stationed here for more than 15 years under a series of agreements, technically to gather intelligence and exchange information with Mexican colleagues.

However, U.S. officials have acknowledged that they routinely investigate narcotics smuggling in Mexico as part of their intelligence-gathering mission.

The Foreign Ministry said in response to a U.S. complaint that the Mexican government was worried that officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration, accredited in Mexico for exchange of information, carry out functions beyond those that have been authorized for them.

U.S. officials have said Mr. Cortez was meeting an informant, Antonio Garcia, and that the car and scene in question belonged to Mr. Garcia. As a security precaution, DEA agents frequently work in Mexico without carrying their identification.

The Foreign Ministry said, "Certainly the U.S. government is well informed, as the Mexican government is, that the activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration, accredited in Mexico for exchange of information, carry out functions beyond those that have been authorized for them."

It added, "We are also worried that their activities are leading to tensions between the two governments, also creating situations that damage Mexico's image in the United States and other countries."

men and right shoulder, adding that these injuries "do not endanger life and heal in fewer than 15 days."

Mr. Busby, in a statement released Wednesday, offered U.S. cooperation in quickly resolving the case and returning the U.S. agent to his body.

The Mexican Foreign Ministry note centered on what Mr. Cortez was doing, which it said was unauthorized, and what the ministry described as widespread violation of U.S.-Mexican agreements by U.S. agents working in Mexico.

The U.S. agent, the ministry said, was in the company of a known criminal, was driving a false license, carried illegal arms and had no identification.

"These facts justified that the U.S. authorities to establish his identity and clear up his conduct," the ministry added.

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Details of H-Bomb Accident Revealed

A hydrogen bomb similar to this replica fell from an air force bomber near Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1975. The U.S. Department of Energy has confirmed. It detonated on impact because of conventional explosives inside, but, obviously, there was no nuclear explosion.

The government reported the accident in 1981 but did not give the size of the weapon, a Mark-17, which was hundreds of times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb. This model is at Kirtland Air Force Base, near Albuquerque.

U.S. Catholic Bishops to Hire Adviser Who Favored Ordination of Women

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The National Conference of Catholic Bishops says it will hire a Jesuit theologian as a doctrinal adviser despite the recent disclosure that he signed a letter nine years ago favoring ordination of Roman Catholic women, a position at odds with church policy.

The theologian, Michael J. Buckley, general secretary of the conference, said Wednesday that the appointment of the theologian, the Reverend Michael J. Buckley, "should not be confused" because a three-member panel of bishops had "affirmed Father Buckley's competence and his loyalty to the church."

The panel, which studied the 1977 letter on women's ordination, concluded, "We do not see that participation in the issuance of this statement constitutes public dissent from church teaching."

The theologian was regarded as a victory for liberal forces in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. In recent weeks, liberals in the church were dealt setbacks with the censure of the Reverend Charles E. Curran and with the threat of action against two men who publicly back the right of women to have abortions.

Father Curran, a theologian at the Catholic University of America in Washington, has called for flexibility in the church's ban on abortion and homosexuality. Both he and the others have been outspoken in their positions despite threats from the Vatican.

Father Buckley, however, a 54-year-old professor at the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley, California, has been publicly silent since the disclosure that he joined 22 others in signing the 1977 letter.

His involvement in the letter was disclosed by the conservative National Catholic Register soon after his appointment May 30 to head the bishops committee on doctrine.

U.S. Lobby Seeks Repeal Of Ban on Machine Gun

By Howard Kurtz

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON—The National Rifle Association, having won a major victory in weakening federal gun-control laws, is taking aim at a congressional ban on the sale of new machine guns.

A provision to ban the private purchase or sale of newly manufactured machine guns, those not already registered with the federal government, was added to the McGovern-Voelcker gun control law in the final minutes of House debate last year.

The ban has the effect of limiting the number of machine guns in legal circulation to about 127,000.

The three-million-member association says it has lobbied up House and Senate sponsors for repeal legislation and that the measure will be the "highest priority" of the group.

The group would not identify the sponsors.

James Baker, the National Rifle Association's governmental affairs director, said, "It's our position that legally registered machine guns are a crime problem."

He said most machine-gun owners were affluent, politically active and "probably the most well-invested gun owners in the country."

"We don't see any reason to have an impact on the misuse of machine guns," he said.

Opponents scoffed at the NRA's plan.

Barbara Lantman of Handgun Control Inc. said, "I think they're crazy."

"I don't think anyone is going to stand up on the floor of the House or Senate and vote to legalize machine guns," she said.

"We don't see why anyone needs to own a fully automatic weapon," she added.

Dan Rostenblatt, spokesman for the International Association of Chiefs of Police, said, "The law enforcement community is going to resist repeal of this provision with all the power it can muster."

The ban was sponsored by Representative Lawrence J. Smith, a Florida Democrat.

It does not apply to weapons made for law-enforcement agencies or the military, but effectively ends machine-gun production for private consumers.

Under a 1934 law, those who want to buy machine guns, primarily collectors and target-practice enthusiasts, must be photographed and fingerprinted, undergo a federal background check, obtain personal and state police and pay a \$200 transfer tax.

The law signed by President Ronald Reagan in May restricts such transactions to machine guns already registered with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.



Jerry A. Whitman

Project Questioned

The project was questioned because of the cost and the fact that it would be a one-time expenditure.

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August 29, 1986

TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

- Palladio's Veneto Villas
- New Rome Restaurants
- French Basque Country

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Alabama black heritage

At sites ranging from the Carver Museum at Tuskegee Institute, where George Washington Carver's scientific contributions are memorialized, to the Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church in Montgomery, where the



Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. began his leadership of the civil rights movement, the state of Alabama is recalling its black heritage. More than 80 sites—including the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame in Birmingham, where such Alabama-born or bred athletes as Joe Louis, Jesse Owens (left), Hank Aaron and Willie Mays are enshrined, sites where black Union soldiers fought during the Civil War, and the courthouse in Decatur where the Scottsboro Boys stood trial in 1933—are listed in a new brochure, "Alabama's Black Heritage: A Tour of Historic Sites," Alabama Bureau of Travel and Tourism, 532 South Perry Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36104.

Old Tokyo re-created

Residents of the *shitamachi*, Tokyo's old commercial district, determined to preserve the past, have dedicated a museum to the bustling lifestyle of the area. The two-story *Shitamachi Museum* stands on the banks of the long-filled Shinjuku River in a quiet corner of Ueno Park in northeastern Tokyo. On display is a re-creation of a typical street, with a merchant's store, a rickshaw, a candy store, a community well, wooden houses and life-size figures depicting people clad in costumes appropriate to different professions. Open daily, except Monday, 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; admission about \$1.20.

Highlights down under

"Highlights Down Under" is a deluxe, fully escorted tour, Feb. 14 through March 12, 1987, through New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia. The group, limited to 25 participants, will sail aboard a private yacht on the Bay of Islands, take a safari by Land Rover along the beaches near Wellington, ride a jet boat down the Kawara River, a helicopter over Queensland and a sail plane over Mount Cook, take the Indian Pacific train from Adelaide to Perth and go on a cruise of Milford Sound. Land arrangements cost \$4,990 for deluxe hotels, sightseeing, special activities, all meals and gratuities. Round-trip air fare is estimated at \$1,995 from Los Angeles. Arrangements are by Homophili Harris Travel Group, 16000 Ventura Blvd., Suite 200, Encino, California 91436.

Exploring historic Mexico

The romance of historic Mexico is the focus of a 12-day tour by motorcoach or chauffeur-driven car. It begins in Guadalajara, which has a restored colonial center, and includes a visit to the neighboring colonial village of Tlaquehuacan, where many of Mexico's best crafts can be found. With stops at such colonial towns as Guanajuato, site of Francisco Pizarro's battle, which is built on a 17th-century island, and Queretaro, site of a 19th-century Spanish aqueduct and scene of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian in 1867, the tour continues to Mexico City, then goes by air to the Pacific resort Acapulco, where a three-night stay concludes the excursion. Departure dates Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Jan. 15 and Feb. 12. Information from Harbours, 30 Park Plaza, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

Modern treasure hunts

Whether one is searching for pirate booty buried at sea or for royal riches hidden for centuries in an English castle, the task of the modern treasure hunter is now made easier by a book serving as both map and guide. In "Treasure Trove," the author, Tim Haydock, has prepared a list of historically documented sites to tantalize treasure hunters. From King Richard II's "White Hart Treasure," believed to have been hidden by the 14th-century monarch (right) at Beeston Castle in England, to the "lost silver mine," or San Sabá Mine, in Mexico, Tim Haydock, which was a target for Spanish treasure seekers in the 18th century. Descriptions of each site, complete with histories, photographs and maps, are provided, and Haydock includes suggestions as to the best way to approach each expedition. "Treasure Trove" by Tim Haydock, is published by Henry Holt, 221 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10017, and costs \$9.95.



Burg Katz, a castle built in about 1370 by the Lorelei rock.

Romancing the Mighty River Rhine

by James M. Markham

THE big river would seem to hold no mystery. One block from our house in Bonn, the Rhine slips along—fast, fat and confident in the winter and spring, skinnier in summer—right to left, toward Cologne, the Netherlands and the North Sea. It's familiar. I jog along the esplanade by the Rhine, ride my bike, walk the dog, who is bemused by the ducks clucking in the eddies, salute promenading friends and acquaintances who, too, have struck a certain easy rapport with this big brown ribbon of water that is wound around the romantic innards of the German soul.

The Rhine—1,320 kilometers long (820 miles)—stretches from the Swiss Alps, disappearing and peering in Lake Constance, emerging and hanging a right at Basel, then working its northerly way up the frontier between France and West Germany, cutting a sinuous course through the chunk of West Germany named, naturally enough, the Rhineland. It spreads flat and wide into the Netherlands, where it bewilderingly assumes a number of aliases before effacing itself in the ocean. Surely no stretch of water has evoked such an outpouring of literary treasure. The poet hesitates before adding to the output.

"The Rhine is swift as the Rhoeas," exclaimed Victor Hugo, "wide as the Loire, deeply embanked like the Moselle, winding as the Seine, impid and grim as the Somme, historic as the Tiber, royal as the Danube, mysterious as the Nile, spanned with gold like a river of America, covered with fables and phantoms like a river of Asia."

In the German imagination, the river throbs with powerful patriotic resonances. "The Rhine—Germany's river, but not Germany's frontier!" intoned Ernst Moritz Arndt, a passionate 19th-century advocate of German unification.

under Prussia. "Without the Rhine, Germany's freedom cannot long endure. Or try Max Schneckenburger, a contemporary of Arndt's and an author of nationalistic verses. "Dear Fatherland, thou may'st be calm; true and steadfast is the watch on the Rhine."

Even Friedrich Engels, one of the fathers of Communism, was not immune from Rhine patriotism. In 1840, Engels chastized "traveling John Bulls who lounge in their cabins from Rotterdam to Cologne and only then go up on deck, because their 'Panorama of the Rhine from Cologne to Mainz' begins there. The young of Germany should choose as their place of pilgrimage some less frequented place like Xanten, home of the hero Siegfried." The confluence of the Mosel and Rhine at Koblenz is grandly called "das Deutsche Eck," the German corner, and is bedecked with a huge flag on the base of what had been a statue of Kaiser William I.

ONE of the most spectacular views of the river anywhere can be taken from the Niederwald Monument, almost a half mile above the town of Radebeim, which was erected between 1877 and 1883 to mark the re-establishment of the German Empire. There, under a 32-ton bronze lady named "Germania," a militaristic version of the Statue of Liberty, equipped with an imperial crown and a sword—is Max Schneckenburger's "Watch on the Rhine," emblemized in stone with his stentorian exhortation: "To the Rhine, to the Rhine, to the German Rhine! Who will be the protector of the mighty river?"

You expect to come across stuff like this in France or Britain, but somehow in Germany it seems the victorious Allies might have actually run, and perhaps the city's eight million residents are in fact descended from English, Scottish, Irish or Lebanese immigrants. Nearly half a million residents are of East European Jewish descent.

In any case, "home" often means Europe, and the *portentous* cultural heritage is across the ocean. All things European—style, fads, fashions and quirks—are highly valued and are brought to Argentina by fashion magazines and video clips from designer shows. Many shops specialize in designer imports from Europe, but tourists will find the best bargains in Argentine copiers, which reflect their makers' European heritage in skill and pride of craft. Argentine seamstresses and energetic textile firms produce beautifully tailored clothes and elegant leather goods that rival those from Florence, Milan and Paris.

Tourists and *portentous* alike meander through the elegant shops of Calle Florida, which is closed to automobiles, but *portentous* prefer the wide boulevard of Santa Fe, where they stroll in and out of the *galeries* to see and to be seen.

so they may not have had time to think about the Niederwald Monument, which is probably just as well. Today it is a pilgrimage point for West German schoolchildren, who go more for the view and adjacent eagle farm than for its antiquated political message.

The Niederwald site is the clubhouse, in the opinion of Karl Baedeker, who observed in 1839: "Most travelers think they have seen the beauties of the Rhine when they have undertaken a quick journey up—and down—stream by steamship. It cannot be often enough repeated that no view can be more erroneous than this. However pretty the scenery may appear from the river, its finest charms are displayed only on the hills."

Now, if you live in Bonn, your quotidian encounters with the Rhine will not always have to do with its great beauty. First of all, it swells and floods in the spring, which is a bore for people who have their homes or apartments near its banks. Second, as connoisseurs going back to the Romans have discovered, it is an immense natural barrier, time wasted waiting for the car ferries to make their wide arcs across the watercourse. Third, the weather is so consistently miserable in the implausible capital of the Federal Republic of Germany that the Rhine is usually glimpsed draped in a gray wet fur.

One night the fuzz lifted slightly as my family had just finished a pizza in Koenigsplatz on the right bank; we glimpsed a Rhine tourist steamer packed with elderly Germans doing the bunny-hop up and down the stairs, snaking through the deck. From our remote outpost, it was a hilarious comedy in mime since we couldn't hear the music but just watched the silent jumping *hop!* *hop!* *hop!* The kids laughed all night.

It occurred to me recently that familiarity was breeding inappropriate senti-

Continued on page 9



A cruise ship at the confluence of the Rivers Rhine and Mosel.

SHOPPING

Buenos Aires Combines European Elegance, Latin Flair

by Nora Scott Kinzer



A stall in the flea market at Plaza Dorrego y Humberto.

Buenos Aires—this is a cosmopolitan city, a hybrid of a city of theaters, bookstores, boutiques and culinary delights. That the Avenida 9 de Julio was designed to be slightly wider than the Champs-Élysées, that the Colón is one of the great opera houses of the world, that many *portentous* (residents of Buenos Aires) speak virtually unaccented French, all suggest that Buenos Aires is a truly worldly place.

It is also an underrated but marvelous treasure trove for shoppers. Style, flair and cachet are basic elements of life for *portentous*. For many, life in Buenos Aires focuses on the need to be on *count*. The fastest exercise class, the latest job, the hottest style and psychotherapy and the most fashionable importance length are matters of paramount importance. Fashion and fads help many residents block out Argentina's grim economic realities and the worst of its recent political excess. While Argentines have always been fashion- and style-conscious, their current mania for style hides anxiety.

No wonder, then, that shops, boutiques, department stores and designers flourish in

the capital of Latin America's most European nation. Many *portentous* cannot decide if they are Spanish, Italian or Latin American. Many of the city's eight million residents are in fact descended from English, Scottish, Irish or Lebanese immigrants. Nearly half a million residents are of East European Jewish descent.

In any case, "home" often means Europe, and the *portentous* cultural heritage is across the ocean. All things European—style, fads, fashions and quirks—are highly valued and are brought to Argentina by fashion magazines and video clips from designer shows. Many shops specialize in designer imports from Europe, but tourists will find the best bargains in Argentine copiers, which reflect their makers' European heritage in skill and pride of craft. Argentine seamstresses and energetic textile firms produce beautifully tailored clothes and elegant leather goods that rival those from Florence, Milan and Paris.

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The Latin/European women of Buenos Aires are interesting anomalies in Buenos Aires. In Argentina, women constitute 30 percent of the country's judges, nearly 40 percent of the lawyers, more than 40 percent of the medical doctors and more than half the dentists.

For the tourist, bargains are everywhere because of constant inflation and the ever-devalued peso. Unlike elsewhere in Latin America, blatant marketplace haggling is not welcome, but price cutting is a fine art in Buenos Aires. Discounts are automatic for traveler's checks, and there is more of a discount for payment in cash.

The profusion of Argentine cashmere sweaters (a good shop is Los 4 Ases, Calle Florida 519) and finely loomed Argentine tartan skirts will dazzle and seduce any weary shopper. More seductive than anything else, though, is Argentine leather: purses, socks to the tooth and easy on the bank account; delicious, silky suede skirts, suede coats and made-to-order suede evening dresses; items of callskin, ostrich, crocodile, alligator, lizard, snake, even penguin leather. Remember that the word for "suede" in Latin American Spanish is "antepe." This high-quality leather is, however,

from Argentine cattle and reflects the tradition of Italian craftsmanship. One good place to buy leather is Rossi Curcio at Santa Fe 1601, and Portolano, at Tucuman 1542.

Just as Italy forms the cultural heritage for Argentina's fine leathers, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe serve as examples for Argentine furriers. Argentina's furs are one of the world's great bargains. Long, luxurious mink coats sell for \$600 and up; the \$600 coat would sell in New York for \$3,000. Another great buy is Patagonian fox. A full-length Patagonian fox coat sells for \$900 in Buenos Aires and retails in New York for \$3,000. Most of the Argentine furriers can be found off Calle Florida. Tailored coats can be ordered based on a description or a photograph. One suggested shop for furs: Maximilian Fides, M.T. de Alvar 576.

After fur shopping, there is still time to look for Argentine artifacts, gaucho belts, fine old English silver and French antiques (try the San Telmo Flea Market, Plaza Dorrego y Humberto, on Saturdays and Sundays), or sheepskin-lined men's suede jackets and hunting boots.

Nora Scott Kinzer is a sociologist who has lived and worked in Latin America.

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

(Continued)

Stock	Chg.	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	+	155 1/4	154 3/4	154 3/4	155 1/4
AT&T	+	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
GE	+	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Westinghouse	+	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
General Electric	+	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
IBM	+	155 1/4	154 3/4	154 3/4	155 1/4
AT&T	+	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
GE	+	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Westinghouse	+	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
General Electric	+	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4

Stock	Chg.	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	+	155 1/4	154 3/4	154 3/4	155 1/4
AT&T	+	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
GE	+	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Westinghouse	+	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
General Electric	+	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
IBM	+	155 1/4	154 3/4	154 3/4	155 1/4
AT&T	+	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
GE	+	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Westinghouse	+	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
General Electric	+	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4

U.S. Trade Commission Rules Against East Bloc Urea Imports

WASHINGTON — The International Trade Commission has ruled that exports of urea from the Soviet Union, Romania and East Germany have injured U.S. producers by driving down prices and reducing domestic employment. The ITC's unanimous ruling Wednesday means the Commerce Department must determine by Dec. 23 whether those countries have dumped urea on the U.S. market at prices below the cost of production. Urea is a solid nitrogen fertilizer used on corn, wheat, rice, cotton and other crops.

Company Results

Company	Revenue	Profit
Amstar	100.0	10.0
Amstar	100.0	10.0
Amstar	100.0	10.0
Amstar	100.0	10.0
Amstar	100.0	10.0

NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	155 1/4	154 3/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4
Westinghouse	26 1/4	26 1/4
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/4

Japan Manufactured Imports Up

TOKYO — Japan's imports of manufactured goods rose 23.7 percent in the first half of 1986 from a year earlier to \$24.7 billion, or 38.3 percent of the country's total imports in the period, the Japan External Trade Organization reported Thursday. The imports rose 53.8 percent in June from the previous year and 56.4 percent in July.

PERSONAL INVESTING

Investment	Return
Investment	10.0
Investment	10.0
Investment	10.0
Investment	10.0
Investment	10.0

U.S. Futures

Commodity	Price
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0

London Commodities

Commodity	Price
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0

S&P 100 Index Options

Option	Price
Option	10.0
Option	10.0
Option	10.0
Option	10.0
Option	10.0

DM Futures Options

Option	Price
Option	10.0
Option	10.0
Option	10.0
Option	10.0
Option	10.0

Cash Prices

Commodity	Price
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0

Dividends

Company	Dividend
Company	10.0
Company	10.0
Company	10.0
Company	10.0
Company	10.0

Burroughs Weighs Sperry Asset Sale

NEW YORK — Burroughs Corp. said Thursday that it was hiring investment bankers to advise it on the possible sale of the company and its assets. The company, which has been in financial trouble for some time, is considering a sale of its assets to pay off its debts. The company's assets include its real estate, equipment, and other physical assets. The company is also considering a sale of its intellectual property, including its patents and trademarks. The company is currently in negotiations with several potential buyers, but has not yet reached a final decision. The company's financial situation is dire, with its debt reaching over \$1 billion. The company's stock price has fallen sharply, and it is currently trading at a discount to its book value. The company's management is looking for a way to raise cash to pay off its debts, and a sale of assets is one of the options being considered.

DM Futures Options

Option	Price
Option	10.0
Option	10.0
Option	10.0
Option	10.0
Option	10.0

Cash Prices

Commodity	Price
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0
Commodity	10.0

Dividends

Company	Dividend
Company	10.0
Company	10.0
Company	10.0
Company	10.0
Company	10.0

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW Posts Flat Earnings
On 1% Decline in Sales

By Warren Gettel

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen's West German biggest automaker, reported Thursday that its group profit rose only 1% from a year earlier, to 284 million Deutsche marks (\$139 million) from 281 million in 1985.

The 11-percent profit rise was due to a 1-percent fall in consolidated sales, the automaker said, pressed by the impact of a weak dollar and group revenues up 4 billion DM in the first half of 1986 from 26.7 billion in the 1985 period.

In an interim report, Volkswagen said first-half earnings reflected a "stabilization of the previous year's robust profit" and a "robust profit" in the second half.

The ambiguous statement on earnings points in some doubt that VW could match 1985's 30% boost in earnings, to 395.7 million DM.

M Cuts Rates
to Just 2.9% on
Some '86 Models

DETROIT — General Motors will attempt to clear out a stockpile of 1986 models by cutting interest rates as low as 2.9 percent on 36-month loans on all its new and light trucks.

Volkswagen said the lowest interest rate at a new conference in Detroit Thursday was 2.9 percent, down from 3.5 percent in 1985.

The largest U.S. automaker will cut 40-48 percent on 36-month loans on all its new and light trucks.

GM dealers have a target of 1 million 1986 cars and light trucks in 1986, down from 1.2 million in 1985.

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Volkswagen
Up 11.5% in
Half Despite
Flat Sales

By Warren Gettel

STOCKHOLM — Volvo said its group profit rose 11.5 percent in the first half of 1986, to 4.75 billion kronor (\$862 million) from 4.25 billion in the corresponding period of 1985, despite almost flat sales.

Sales totaled 42.18 billion kronor compared with 42.28 billion in the first half of 1985, and the Swedish company attributed the slight decline largely to a drop in revenue from oil and diesel engines.

Earnings per share came to 29.90 kronor compared with 25.30 kronor in the first half of 1985.

The company also said the sharp fall in the value of the dollar depressed industrial revenue by 2.8 billion kronor compared with the 1985 period, as car sales in the crucial U.S. market failed to keep pace with increased demand in Western Europe.

Volvo said the number of cars sold increased 3 percent in Western Europe in the first half but was flat in the United States.

Car revenues rose 3 percent in the January-June period to 18.66 billion kronor. Truck revenues also rose 3 percent, to 8.21 billion kronor, while bus sales jumped 22 percent to 904 million.

Revenue from marine engines fell 1 percent to 1.1 billion kronor, while aircraft engine sales rose 7 percent to 690 million kronor.

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BP Reports 38% Drop
In 2d-Quarter Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Thursday that second-quarter net income plunged 38 percent from a year earlier because of special costs and the effects of the "dramatic" decline in oil prices.

BP said its results, as measured by the company's own metrics, showed a 38 percent drop in second-quarter earnings from 1985, to 214 million pounds (\$319 million at current rates) in the second quarter from 344 million a year earlier. The results reflected a 231-million-pound charge for writing down the value of inventories and the cost of a reorganization at its U.S. subsidiary, BP said.

Revenue for the quarter was not reported. Based on first-quarter figures, however, BP's revenue fell 37.3 percent from a year earlier, to 35.22 billion pounds (\$59.92 billion).

The figures reflect the dramatic decline in oil prices during 1986, which led to much lower earnings from oil exploration and production and to inventory losses over the quarter.

Calculated on the more optimistic replacement-cost basis, BP's earnings rose about 4 percent, to 579 million, in the second quarter from 545 million a year earlier. Replacement-cost operating profit excludes inventory holding gains and losses, interest expense, taxation and minority interests.

The figures excluded Standard Oil results, which, when included, translated into a 591-million-pound, compared with a 565-million-pound a year earlier, BP said.

"These results show that, in spite of the problems caused by a turbulent oil market and severely depressed prices, the financial position of the BP group remains strong," said BP's chairman, Sir Peter Walters.

"For prices and markets, the outlook for the second half of the year is still very uncertain," he said.

Sir Peter said BP is reviewing budgets and that he expects "to see a rise on exploration and production during the remainder of the year."

BP's North Sea oil production dropped 9 percent, to 46,000 barrels, to 455,000 barrels a day, in the second quarter, because of scheduled maintenance shutdowns. But this was offset by a 21-percent increase, to 240,000 barrels a day, in BP's foreign production, primarily in Alaska and Abu Dhabi.

(Reuters, AFP, UPI)

Ericsson Posts 28% Fall in First-Half Profit

By Juris Kaza

STOCKHOLM — L.M. Ericsson, the Swedish telecommunications and office automation group, reported Thursday that its first-half earnings fell 28 percent in the first half of 1986, to 461 million kronor (about \$66.6 million) from 641 million kronor a year earlier, despite the benefits of a one-time gain.

The company said its results included nonrecurring capital gains of 163 million kronor, up from 12 million kronor in the first half of 1985.

Ericsson also said it would cut about 4,000 jobs over the next two years, including 2,000 to be laid off at its Ericsson Information Systems unit over the next 12 months.

The EIS unit has already lost 4,000 jobs in earlier cuts.

The remaining 2,000 jobs will be cut at its Public Telecommunications unit, representing a 10-percent reduction in the existing work force of its biggest unit, the company said.

In an interim report, the company said it expected a gradual improvement in group profitability in the second half of 1986 and through 1987. But Ericsson indicated that although the operating result was improving at EIS, the unit's unprofitable unit would not return to profitability before 1988.

In 1985, EIS had an operating loss of 806 million kronor.

The company reported that group sales edged up 2 percent in the half, to 15.5 billion kronor. EIS sales dropped to 4.7 billion kronor from 4.9 billion kronor a year earlier, while Public Telecommunications sales increased to 5.5 billion kronor from 4.8 billion kronor.

Analysts were divided on the results.

"The results are not very encouraging," said Tim Youngman, an analyst at London's Savory Milner Ltd. Mr. Youngman said that lower margins on the public telecom-

munications business combined with large losses at EIS had created the worst of both worlds for the company.

"I believe this is better than the market was expecting," said Stefan Olsson, an analyst with Einarsson & Partners, a Stockholm-based securities trading division of Stockholm's Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken.

Mr. Olsson said that while there were "aspects of uncertainty, such as the company's exposure to Latin American markets, and the growth of the information technology market."

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

British Telecom Names Vallance as Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Telecom plc announced Thursday that Sir George Vallance will replace Sir Richard Q. as chief executive of the telecommunications giant.

Mr. Vallance has been operations chief since last October. Before then, he was running the company's local communications services.

The company also named Graham Ogden as chief financial officer. Mr. Ogden formerly was group managing director of Tarmac PLC, a private construction company, and had been named British Telecom deputy chairman in early August.

Also, Douglas Perryman, formerly the finance director, will become group company secretary. He was formerly group company secretary of Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC.

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Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Fidelity Funds with the exception of the Fidelity Divers. Int'l. Fund, which is supplied by the Fidelity Investments. The frequency of quotations is indicated by the following symbols: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

(w) F&C European	27.77	(d) CSF (Balanced)	28.09
	51.04	(d) European Equity Fund	18.14

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DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgian Franc; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Franc; SCU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Franc; = - equal; + - Offer Prices; - - Bid change
 P/V 60 to 130 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; N.W. - New; S - Suspended; S.B. - Slightly Better; S.W. - Slightly Worse; D - Dividend; Ex - Ex-dividend; GP - Gross Performance Index December;
 P/B Ratio; P - Price; C - Current; F - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prefill. charge; + - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

For further information, contact: **Walter Matthies, GERNI at 61359-SF** for further information.

Aug. 20

Aug. 28

New York

Dollars

Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	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The Quarterly Report as of 30th June 1986 has been

The Quarterly Report as of 30th June 1986 has been published and may be obtained from:

Pierson, Haidring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam

National Westminster Bank PLC

Stock Office Services,
3rd Floor
22 Old Broad Street

20 Old Broad Street
London EC2N 1EJ

N.M. Rothchild & Sons Limited
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.
100, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4N 3DF

London EC4A 4BU
Merrill Lynch International

21 Rue Lafitte, Paris 9

Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Königsallee 21-23
D-4000 Düsseldorf 1

D 4000, D 4000, D 4000

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

SA

1

100

	7%	\$9-86	\$98.50	Southern	7%	\$4-01	\$98.50
	7%	\$9-86	\$98.50	Ireland V7 (Om)	7%	\$4-01	\$98.50
	7%	\$9-86	\$98.50	Midland L&N W (Om)	7%	\$4-01	\$98.50
	7%	\$9-86	\$98.50	No Motion In Cost	7%	\$4-01	\$98.50

US S.A.
10/1/82.

[illegible]

Sanjo Barbara Dec 19	7%	12-11 180	Or Fender 14 (500)	7%	12-11 180
Sanjo Barbara Asgns	6%	12-11 180	Or Fender 16 (500)	7.42%	12-11 180
Sanjo Int Fin 17	6%	12-11 180		7%	12-11 180

South Florida	71%	10-09	99.25	99.25	CF (continued) for voting	7.4%	20-20	99.50
Southwest Fla Dec93	71%	20-22	99.50	99.25	Dec93 (Bio)	7.4%	20-20	99.50
Scattered Ind 92	71%	25-09	100.00	99.50	Dec93 97 (Bio)	7.4%	20-20	99.50
	61%	21-21	99.25	99.25	John 92	7.4%	20-20	99.50

Sec Pacific 99	7 1/2	03-10	99.00	100.12
Sec Pacific 98		03-10	99.00	100.04
Shadron's Letterbox 94	7 1/2	03-12	99.00	101.20
City Ind 88				

	Spec Gen Franche 196		Issuer/Ment.	Coupon Next
	Spec Gen Franche 296			

Sec Gen Nov94	7%	75-87	105.27100.05	Oct 97 Yen	4%	23-30	100
Sec Gen Nov94	7%	87-21	105.27100.05	C. Fender Aug97 Yen	4%	-	100
Sec Gen 97	7%	18-09	105.27100.05				
Sec Gen 97	7.33%	17-12	105.27100.05				

Source: Credit Suisse-First Bo	
London	

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980).

SPORTS

Blue Jays Close In On Sagging Red Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CLEVELAND—It may be that the Boston Red Sox flop, as predicted by the New York Yankees, has begun. But it also may be that the Toronto Blue Jays, not the Yankees, are going to be the team to take advantage of it.

After winning a hard-fought doubleheader Wednesday night, 3-2 and 6-3, the Blue Jays moved

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

within five games of the slumping Red Sox in the American League East.

In the opener, Ernie White hit a home run leading off the 12th inning to give the Blue Jays the victory. In the second game, it was a 3-3 tie going into the eighth, when Garth Iorg singled, was sacrificed to second and scored on Tony Fernandez's double. The Blue Jays scored twice more in the ninth.

"We always felt that we had a shot at winning this thing," Blue Jays outfielder Jesse Barfield said of the past week. "People counted us out, and that was foolish. There is a way to go, and it will be through the Yankees."

Rangers, 4 Red Sox: 1 In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish and Tony Hernandez hit six-run home runs to help Ed Correa win. It was Boston's fourth loss in five games.

Twins 7, Braves 2: In Milwaukee, Kirby Puckett hit three singles and a double to break a 1-for-21 slump and lead Minnesota.

White Sox 3, Royals 1: In Chicago, Floyd Bannister pitched a six-hitter and rookie catcher Ron K

More Americans Spin Their (Bike) Wheels

By Samuel Abt
 International Herald Tribune

COLORADO SPRINGS—At first Alvin Boreas was puzzled by motorists who kept giving him a thumbs-up signal as he trained for the world cycling championships, which began Wednesday.

Back home in France, said the track champion, nobody pays much attention to cyclists out of training. "I didn't understand what they meant until I saw the signs all over town telling people to make us feel welcome," he explained. "I never knew before that Americans cared so much about cycling and cyclists."

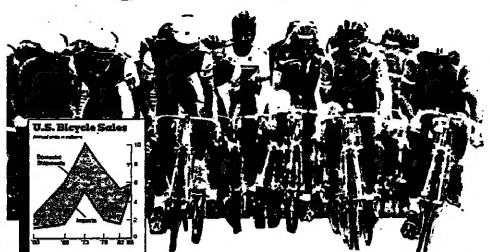
Interestingly they do, and they have created something of a boom in bicycling. It has been a long, uphill climb, but bicycling officials, riders, promoters and salesmen say the sport is approaching a peak.

A big push toward racing is being a dazzling performance in the world championships, scheduled for Sept. 2-7 in St. Louis, Missouri. Atlanta pitcher Rick Mahler walked Terry Pendleton's bases loaded in the eighth inning.

Phillies 2, Dodgers 1: In Los Angeles, Philadelphia's Jeff Stone hit his sixth-inning home run to help Ed Correa win. It was Boston's fourth loss in five games.

Twins 7, Braves 2: In Milwaukee, Kirby Puckett hit three singles and a double to break a 1-for-21 slump and lead Minnesota.

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The start of the Coors Classic race in San Francisco.

and the predictions optimistic by three or four medals.

[In qualifying races Wednesday, Michael Rasmussen of East Germany and Connie Parakevich of the United States set world records in the men's and women's 200-meter sprints. The Associated Press reported from Colorado Springs, Haboub was timed in 10.118 seconds and Parakevich in 11.243.]

A big boost for U.S. cycling came in July with Greg Lebonard's victory in the Tour de France. He was the first American to win the world's oldest, richest and most important bicycle road race.

"It's like the first time man walked on the moon and suddenly people realized it could be done," said Josh Lehman, an official at the U.S. Cycling Federation.

There is no doubt that for both competition and recreation, more Americans than ever are turning to bicycling. At the Bicycle Manufacturers Association in Washington, Michael Kernow, a spokesman, reported that U.S. sales this year were expected to be the best in more than a decade.

At the six-month point, he said, sales had reached 6.5 million bicycles, ahead of the 5.8 million in mid-1985. That year ended with 11.6 million sales valued at \$1.5 billion. Sales were ahead only to the record 15.2 million of 1973, when Americans began seeking ways to beat the heat of gasoline.

Many of these bicycles are being sold to commuters, whose numbers have tripled to nearly two million in a decade, according to the Bicycle Federation of America.

A much larger group, including the elderly, rides solely for health benefits. "About 78 million Americans ride a bicycle at least once a month, making it the No. 2 leisure activity in the country," after swimming, said Michael Asinari, organizer of the Coors Classic race.

The big lower has been jogging. Across the country, bicycle sales went up a record 25 percent ahead of last year, when we drew 400,000 and there was nowhere we went that we were not full.

Similarly, attendance was estimated to have doubled to 200,000 in the second year of the Coors States Championship, the one-day professional road championship. Held this spring in Philadelphia, the race was organized by David Chamer, who will also run the Citicorp race on Sept. 14 from Goshen, New York, to the United Nations building in Manhattan.

The surge in the Coors reached \$100 million this year, the same total that Chamer paid for the Coors States, the world's richest one-day race.

All this growth has created a lucrative market. Asinari estimated that souvenir sales of T-shirts, water bottles and caps during the Coors Classic would be up 63 percent this year, to nearly \$250,000.

Clothing sales are valued at more than \$30 million annually.

Alabama Wins College Opener

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J.—Mike Shula, the quarterback, and Gene Jiles, his halfback, turned the game around for the Alabama Crimson Tide in the fourth quarter of the Kickoff Classic on Wednesday night. Shula, a 17-year-old senior, led the Tide to a 21-10 victory over the Ohio State Buckeyes.

The Buckeyes had a late chance to score, but Jim Karastanis' pass was knocked down in the Alabama end zone with no time on the clock.

Becker, Connors, Evert Advance at U.S. Open

NEW YORK—For the second time, Jimmy Connors, along with other big-name players, moved easily into the second round of the U.S. Open tennis tournament.

Becker ousted Canada's Glenn Michibata, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, on Wednesday. Connors, a five-time Open champion, defeated Sweden's Rikard Skottlander, 6-2, 6-2.

In addition, second-seeded Mats Wilander won handily in four sets over Todd Nelson, fourth-seeded Brad Gilbert just three games to Stéphane Simonini, and No. 7 Joakim Nyström, No. 10 Andre Gornes and No. 11 Mikael Pernfors were easily.

The top women also cruised. Second-seeded Chris Evert, 19-year-old, her 84th U.S. Open match, No. 3 Steffi Graf dropped one game to Susan Manganis, No. 5 Pam Shriver won two dropped one game, and No. 7 Helena Sukova won easily, as did No. 8 Bonnie Gadusek, No. 11 Gabriela Sabatini and No. 12 Zina Garrison.

Connors, 33, has not won a tournament in almost two years, but he said, "I have played my best tennis here in New York. The fans bring out the best in me." He is seeded sixth in this, the year's final Grand Slam tournament.

Connors took one hour, 49 minutes to dispose of Skottlander. He did it in his all-out, all-out style.

For Becker, the 19-year-old, two-time Wimbledon champion who is No. 3, said, "There were some problems in addition to the air-planes flying overhead."

"The wind changed every five minutes," Becker said. "You couldn't prepare yourself. This is no tennis match. It's a war. There, you have to be quiet. Otherwise, they throw you out. Here, you can do what you want. You can play a maximum in the stands and nobody care."

Bicycling magazine added that only to the record 15.2 million of 1973, when Americans began seeking ways to beat the heat of gasoline.

There's been a huge growth in riding at the collegiate level," said Russell Mess, who rides at Stanford University and is an alternate to have doubled to 200,000 in the second year of the Coors States Championship, the one-day professional road championship. Held this spring in Philadelphia, the race was organized by David Chamer, who will also run the Citicorp race on Sept. 14 from Goshen, New York, to the United Nations building in Manhattan.

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Whitbread, Coe Shine

The Associated Press

STUTTGART—Britain's Paula Whitbread smashed the women's javelin world record with a deadly throw of 77.44 meters (254 feet, one inch) in the qualifying event at the European track and field championships.

She beat her arch-rival, the Soviet Union's Svetlana Kostin, who took the gold medal in the men's 800 meters.

It was Coe's first major victory in the 800 meters, although the time of 1:44.50 was relatively slow and well outside Coe's world record of 1:41.73.

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Orson Welles Film Found

The singer **Jermaine Jackson**, a brother of Michael's, was also among the protesters' complaints about an 18-foot-tall (5.5-meter), \$250,000 fence he has built round his home in Los Angeles with its top barbed wire. "I'm not really a smokescreen for racially-motivated harassment. Neighbors complained that the fence violated the city ordinance," he said. "I'm on the road anyway and they want it pulled down. Jackson said some of his neighbors had taunted his family with racial epithets before he built the fence. The 30-year-old singer's iron fence is topped with a pair of iron gears trimmed with gold leaf. The initials of Jackson and his wife are engraved in gold on the top of the gates.

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